Appendix 4, GLOSSARY

40 CFR – Code of Federal Regulations Title 40: Protection of the Environment.

Annual Report ~~– Pursuant~~ – Report summarizing compliance information required to ~~each NPDES MS4 permit issued by the Regional Board~~be submitted annually to the ~~Permittees, there is a requirement that an Annual Report be filed with the~~ Regional Board on or before each November 30th.

APN – Assessor's parcel number

Basin Plan – Water Quality Control Plan developed by the Regional Board for the Santa Ana River Watershed.

BAT [Best Available Technology] – ~~BAT is the technology~~Technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA ~~section~~ Section 402(p)(3)(A) for industrial dischargers of storm water. Technology-based standards establish the level of ~~pollutant~~Pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a combination of ~~source controls~~Source Controls and ~~structural treatment~~Structural BMPs. For example, secondary treatment (or the removal of 85% suspended solids and ~~BOD~~biological oxygen demand) is the BAT for suspended solid and ~~BOD~~biological oxygen demand removal from a sewage treatment plant. BAT generally emphasizes treatment methods first and pollution prevention and source control BMPs secondarily. The ~~best economically achievable technology~~ BAT that will result in reasonable further progress toward the national goal of eliminating the discharge of all ~~pollutants~~Pollutants is determined in accordance with regulations issued by the USEPA Administrator. Factors relating to the assessment of BAT shall take into account the age of equipment and facilities involved, the process employed, the engineering aspects of the application of various types of control techniques, process changes, the cost of achieving such effluent reduction, non-water quality environmental impact (including energy requirements), and such other factors as the permitting authority deems appropriate.

BCT [Best Conventional Technology] – ~~BCT is the treatment~~Treatment techniques, processes and procedure innovations, and operating methods that eliminate or reduce chemical, physical, and biological ~~pollutant~~Pollutant constituents.

Beneficial Use – Uses ~~– The uses~~ of water necessary for the survival or well being of man, plants, and wildlife. These uses of water serve to promote the tangible and intangible economic, social, and environmental goals. "Beneficial Uses" that may be protected ~~against~~ include, but are not limited to: domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves. Existing ~~beneficial uses~~Beneficial Uses are ~~uses~~those that were attained in the surface or ground water on or after November 28, 1975; and potential ~~beneficial uses~~Beneficial Uses are ~~uses~~those that would probably develop in future years through the implementation of various control measures. "Beneficial Uses" are equivalent to "Designated Uses" under federal law. [California Water Code Section 13050(f)] Beneficial Uses for the Receiving Waters are identified in the Basin Plan.

Biological Integrity – Defined in Karr J.R. and D.R. Dudley. 1981. Ecological perspective on water quality goals. Environmental Management 5:55-68 as: "A balanced, integrated, adaptive community of organisms having a species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of natural habitat of the region." Also referred to as ecosystem health.

BMP [Best Management Practices] – Defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of Waters of the U.S. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. In the case of MS4 permits, BMPs are typically used in place of numeric effluent limits.

Caltrans – California Department of Transportation.

CAP – Compliance Assistance Program ~~developed~~is a Riverside County Environmental Health Department program that includes a storm water survey and ~~funded by~~educational outreach as part of existing inspections of hazardous material handlers and retail food service activities. All facilities are inspected at least once during a two-year cycle. Any completed surveys that indicate non-compliance are forwarded to the appropriate jurisdiction's code enforcement division. The Permittees notify Regional Board staff when conditions are observed during such inspections that appear to violate the General Storm Water Permits or a permit issued by the Regional Board.

CIEP – Compliance Inspection and Enforcement Program

CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act (Section 21000 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code).

~~**"cleaning"** - The removal~~**Cleaning** – Removal of litter or debris that can impact Receiving Waters.

CMP – Consolidated Program for Water Quality Monitoring

Conditions of Concern – Scour, erosion (sheet, rill and/or gully), aggradation (raising of a streambed from sediment deposition), and changes in fluvial geomorphology, hydrology ~~and changes in~~ or the aquatic ecosystem.

~~**Construction Activity Permits** – Collectively, the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit and the San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activities Permit.~~

~~**"contamination"**~~**Contamination** – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, contamination is "an impairment of the quality of waters of the State by ~~waste~~Waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease." ~~'Contamination'~~Contamination includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of ~~waste~~Waste whether or not Waters of the U.S. are affected.

Co-Permittees – County of Riverside and the cities of Beaumont, Calimesa, Canyon Lake Corona Hemet, Lake Elsinore, Murrieta, Moreno Valley Norco, Perris, Riverside, and San Jacinto.

County – County of Riverside, legal entity

CWA – Federal Clean Water Act

DAMP [Drainage Area Management Plan] – The DAMP is a programmatic document developed by the Permittees and approved by the Executive Officer that outlines the major programs and policies that the Permittees individually and/or collectively implement to manage Urban Runoff in the Permit Area.

E/CS - Enforcement Compliance Strategy developed by the Permittees dated December 20, 2001.

"effluent limitations" – Limitations on the volume of each waste discharge and the quantity and concentrations of pollutants in the discharge.

Discretionary Project – per California Public Resources Code Sections 21065, 21080(a) and Section 15357 of the Guidelines for CEQA.

Effluent Limitations – Requirement in NPDES MS4 permits to implement BMPs to reduce the discharge of Pollutants, including trash and debris, from the MS4 to Receiving Waters to the MEP. The limitations are designed to ensure that the discharge does not cause ~~water quality objectives~~Water Quality Objectives to be exceeded in the ~~receiving water~~Receiving Water and does not adversely affect ~~beneficial uses.~~Beneficial Uses.

~~Effluent limitations are limitations of the quantity and concentrations of pollutants in a discharge. The limitations are designed to ensure that the discharge does not cause water quality objectives to be exceeded in the receiving water and does not adversely affect beneficial uses. In other words, an effluent limit is the maximum concentration of a pollutant that a discharge can contain. To meet effluent limitations, the effluent typically must undergo one or more forms of treatment to remove pollutants in order to lower the pollutant concentration below the limit. Effluent limits are typically numeric (e.g., 10 mg/l).~~

Emergency Situation – At a minimum, sewage spills that could impact water contact recreation, all sewage spills above 1,000 gallons, an oil spill that could impact wildlife, a hazardous material spill where residents are evacuated, all reportable quantities of hazardous waste spills as per 40CFR 117 and 302, and any incident reportable to the OES (1-800-852-7550).

Executive Officer - The Executive Officer of the Regional Board

General ~~Construction Activity Storm Water~~ Permit-Construction – State Board Order No. 99-08 DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002)

General ~~Dairy~~ Permit-Dairies – Regional Board Order No. 99-11 (NPDES No. CAG018001) for concentrated animal feeding operations.

General Permit-De Minimus Discharges – Regional Board Order No. R8-2003-0061 (NPDES No. CAG998001) as amended by Order Nos. R8-2006-0004 and R8-2005-0041.

General Permit-Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit – General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities, **State Board Order No. 97-03 DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000001).**

General Permit-Small Linear Underground Projects – State Board Order No. 2003-0007-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000005) for discharges of storm water runoff associated with small linear underground/overhead construction projects.

General Storm Water Permits – General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit and General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit.
General Permit-Utility Vaults – State Board Order No. 2006-0008-DWQ, NPDES No. CAG990002.

GIS – Geographical Information Systems.

"hazardous material"Hazardous Material – Any substance that poses a threat to human health or the environment due to its toxicity, corrosiveness, ignitability, explosive nature or chemical reactivity. These also include materials named by the USEPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the material is spilled into the Waters of the U.S. or emitted into the environment.

" illegal discharge" – Illegal discharge means any**IC/ID** – Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge

Illegal Discharge – Any disposal, either intentionally or unintentionally, of material or wasteWaste to land or MS4s that can pollute storm water or create a nuisance. The term illegal dischargeIllegal Discharge includes any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water, except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, discharges that are identified in Section II.C of this Order, and discharges authorized by the Executive Officer.

"illicit connection" -Illicit Connection – Illicit Connection means any connection to the storm drain system MS4 that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. The term illicit connectionIllicit Connection includes all non storm-water discharges and connections except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, discharges that are identified in Section II, Discharge Limitations/Prohibitions, of this Order, and discharges authorized by the Executive Officer.

Impaired Waterbody – Section 303(b) of the CWA requires each of California's Regional Water Quality Control Boards to routinely monitor and assess the quality of waters of their respective regions. If this assessment indicates that beneficial usesBeneficial Uses are not met, then that waterbody must be listed under Section 303(d) of the CWA as an impaired waterbody.Impaired Waterbody. The 19982004 water quality assessment listedfound a number of water bodies within the Permit Area as impaired pursuant to Section 303(d). In the Permit Area, these include: Canyon Lake (for nutrients and pathogens); Lake Elsinore (for nutrients, organic enrichment/low D.O.dissolved oxygen, unknown toxicity and sedimentation); Lake Fulmor (for pathogens); Santa Ana River, Reach 3 (for nutrients, pathogens, salinity, TDS, and chlorides); and Santa Ana River, Reach 4 (for pathogens).

Implementation Agreement - NPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit - – The Implementation Agreement dated November 12, 1996 by and among establishes the Permittees responsibilities of each Permittee and a procedure for funding the shared costs.

"impressions" - The **Impressions** – The most common measure is "gross impressions Impressions" that includes repetitions. This means if the same person sees an advertisement or hears a radio or sees a TV advertisement a thousand times, that will be counted as 1000 impressions. There are independent auditing agencies (e.g., Nielsen Rating) that perform this task and provide you with the numbers. In most cases, when you buy an advertisement in any media, they will provide you this number Impressions.

LA – [Load allocations Allocations] – Distribution or assignment of TMDL Pollutant loads to entities or sources for existing and future nonpoint sources, including background loads.

"land disturbance" Land Disturbance – The clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling, or other construction activity that results in the possible mobilization of soils or other pollutants Pollutants into MS4s. the MS4. This specifically does not include routine maintenance activity to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. This also does not include emergency construction activities required to protect public health and safety. The Permittees should first confirm with Regional Board staff if they believe that a particular routine maintenance activity is exempt under this definition from any the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit or other Orders issued by this the Regional Board.

Management Steering Committee - A committee – Committee to address Urban Runoff management policies for the Permit Area and coordinate the review and necessary revisions of the DAMP and Implementation Agreement. The Management Steering Committee consists of one or more city manager or equivalent representatives from each Permittee.

MEP [Maximum Extent Practicable] – There is no statutory or regulatory definition for MEP. The CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) requires that MS4 permits "shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants…" However, there has been several interpretations that have been provided including:

1. MEP means that when considering and choosing BMPs to address an identified pollution Pollution problem, the municipality is to consider the following: technical feasibility, effectiveness, compliance with regulatory standards, cost, and public acceptance. The BMP chosen must achieve greater or substantially the same pollution Pollution control benefit as identified in the manuals developed by the California Storm Water Stormwater Quality Task Force Association (CASQA) (Proposed by Permittees).

2. MEP means to the maximum extent feasible, taking into account considerations of synergistic, additive, and competing factors, including but not limited to, gravity of the problem, technical feasibility fiscal feasibility, public health risks, societal concerns, and social benefits. (Order R8-2001-10 Orange County MS4 Permit)

3. MEP is the technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA Section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that municipal dischargers of storm water (MS4s) must meet. Technology-

based standards establish the level of pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a combination of treatment and BMPs. MEP generally emphasizes pollution prevention and source control BMPs primarily (as the first line of defense) in combination with treatment methods serving as a backup (additional line of defense). MEP considers economics and is generally, but not necessarily, less stringent than BAT. A definition for MEP is not provided either in the statute or in the regulations. Instead the definition of MEP is dynamic and will be defined by the following process over time: municipalities propose their definition of MEP by way of their Water Quality Management Plan. Their total collective and individual activities conducted pursuant to the Water Quality Management Plan becomes their proposal for MEP as it applies both to their overall effort, as well as to specific activities (e.g., MEP for street sweeping, or MEP for municipal separate storm sewer system maintenance). In the absence of a proposal acceptable to the ~~SARWQCB~~Regional Board, the ~~SARWQCB~~Regional Board defines MEP.

4. In a memo dated February 11, 1993, entitled "Definition of Maximum Extent Practicable," Elizabeth Jennings, Senior Staff Counsel, SWRCB addressed the achievement of the MEP standard as follows:

   "*To achieve the MEP standard, municipalities must employ whatever Best Management Practices (BMPs) are technically feasible (i.e., are likely to be effective) and are not cost prohibitive. The major emphasis is on technical feasibility. Reducing pollutants to the MEP means choosing effective BMPs, and rejecting applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, or the BMPs would not be technically feasible, or the cost would be prohibitive. In selecting BMPs to achieve the MEP standard, the following factors may be useful to consider:*

   a. *Effectiveness: Will the BMPs address a pollutant (or pollutant source) of concern?*
   b. *Regulatory Compliance: Is the BMP in compliance with storm water regulations as well as other environmental regulations?*
   c. *Public Acceptance: Does the BMP have public support?*
   d. *Cost: Will the cost of implementing the BMP have a reasonable relationship to the pollution control benefits to be achieved?*
   e. *Technical Feasibility: Is the BMP technically feasible considering soils, geography, water resources, etc?*

The final determination regarding whether a municipality has reduced pollutants to the maximum extent practicable can only be made by the Regional or State Water Boards, and not by the municipal discharger. If a municipality reviews a lengthy menu of BMPs and chooses to select only a few of the least expensive, it is likely that MEP has not been met. On the other hand, if a municipal discharger employs all applicable BMPs except those where it can show that they are not technically feasible in the locality, or whose cost would exceed any benefit derived, it would have met the standard. Where a choice may be made between two BMPs that should provide generally comparable effectiveness, the discharger may choose the least expensive alternative and exclude the more expensive BMP. However, it would not be acceptable either to reject all BMPs that would address a pollutant source, or to pick a BMP base solely on cost, which would be clearly less effective. In selecting BMPs the municipality must make a serious attempt to comply and practical solutions may not be lightly rejected. In any case, the burden would be on the municipal discharger to show compliance with its permit.

After selecting a menu of BMPs, it is the responsibility of the discharger to ensure that all BMPs are implemented."

MS4 – **[Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System]** – An MS4 is a A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, natural drainage features or channels, modified natural channels, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to Waters of the U.S.; (ii) Designated or used for collecting of conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; (iv) Which is not part of the POTW as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

Historic and current developments make use of natural drainage patterns and features as conveyances for urban runoff.Urban Runoff. Urban streams used in this manner are part of the municipalities MS4 regardless of whether they are natural, man-made, or partially modified features. In these cases, the urban stream is both an MS4 and a receiving water.

Municipal Facilities Strategy - Each Permittee's plan to address potential impacts to Urban Runoff quality from its facilities and activities as required by Order No. 96-730.

New Development – The categories of development identified in subsections Section VIII.B.1.b. of this Order. New developments doDevelopment does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, nor do theydoes it include emergency nNew developments Development required to protect public health and safety. Dischargers should confirm with Regional Board staff whether or not a particular routine maintenance activity is subject to this Order.

NOI [Notice of Intent] – A NOI is an application for coverage under either the General Stormwater Permits or the San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activities Permit.

"nonNon-point source" Source – Non-point source refers to diffuse, widespread sources of pollution.Pollution. These sources may be large or small, but are generally numerous throughout a watershed. Non-point sources, include but are not limited to urban, agricultural or industrial area, roads, highways, construction sites, communities served by septic systems, recreational boating activities, timber harvesting, mining, livestock grazing, as well as physical changes to stream channels, and habitat degradation. Non-point source pollution Pollution can occur year round any time rainfall, snowmelt, irrigation, or any other source of water runs over land or through the ground, picks up pollutants Pollutants from these numerous, diffuse sources and deposits them into rivers, lakes and coastal waters or introduces them into ground water.

"non-storm water" Non-storm water consists of all**Water** – All discharges to and from a storm water conveyance system MS4 that do not originate from precipitation events (i.e., all discharges fromto a conveyance system MS4 other than storm water). Non-storm water Water includes illicit dischargesIllicit Discharges, non-prohibited discharges and NPDES permitted discharges. An illicit discharge is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) as any discharge to a MS4

that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a separate NPDES permit and discharges resulting from emergency fire fighting activities.

NOT - Notice of Termination – Formal notice to the Regional Board of intent to terminate water discharge for projects covered under a General Stormwater Permit.

NPDES [National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System] – Permits issued under Section 402(p) of the CWA for regulating discharge of pollutantsPollutants to Waters of the U.S.

"nuisance"Nuisance – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act a nuisanceNuisance is "anything which meets all of the following requirements: 1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent, or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. 2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal. 3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastesWastes."

"numeric effluent limitations"Numeric Effluent Limitations – A method by which "effluent limitations," Effluent Limitations," (see above, are), may be prescribed for pollutantsPollutants in waste discharge requirementsWaste Discharge Requirements using concentration based criteria to implement the federal NPDES regulations. When numeric effluent limitsNumeric Effluent Limits are met at the "end-of-pipe," the effluent discharge generally will not cause water quality standardsWater Quality Standards to be exceeded in the receiving waters (i.e., water quality standardsWater Quality Standards will also be met).

OES – Office of Emergency Services

Order – Order No. R8-2002-0011 2007-00XX (NPDES No. CAS618033)

Permit Area - The – In the Santa Ana Region, the portion of the Santa Ana River Watershedwatershed that is within the County of Riverside and and regulated under the MS4 Permit. The Permit Area is identified on Appendix 1 as "Permittee Urban Area" and those portions of ." Those areas under the Permittee's jurisdictions designated as "Agriculture" and "Open Space", as identified on Appendix 1, that do that will convert to Permittee Urban Area when developed to industrial, commercial, or residential use during the term of the Order.

Permittees – Co-Permittees and the Principal Permittee

"person" or "party" – A person is definedParty – Defined as an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federalstate or federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. [40 CFR 122.2]

"point source"Point Source – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operations, landfill leachate collection systems, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

"pollutant" – A pollutant is broadly **Pollutant** – Broadly defined as any agent that may cause or contribute to the degradation of water quality such that a condition of pollution or contamination Pollution or Contamination is created or aggravated.

Pollutants of Concern – A list of potential pollutants Pollutants to be analyzed for in the Monitoring and Reporting Program. This list shall include: TSS, total inorganic nitrogen, total phosphorus, soluble reactive phosphorus, acute toxicity, fecal coliform, total coliform, pH, and chemicals/potential pollutants Pollutants expected to be present on the project site. In developing this list, consideration should be given to the chemicals and potential pollutants Pollutants available for storm water to pick-up or transport to Receiving Waters, all pollutants Pollutants for which a waterbody within the Permit Area that has been listed as impaired under CWA Section 303(d)), the category of development and the type of pollutants Pollutants associated with that development category.

"pollution" Pollution – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, pollution Pollution is the alteration of the quality of the Waters of the U.S. by waste Waste, to a degree that unreasonably affects either of the following: A) the waters for beneficial uses Beneficial Uses (i.e., when the Water Quality Objectives have been violated); or 2) facilities that serve these beneficial uses. Beneficial Uses. Pollution may include contamination Contamination.

"pollution prevention" – Pollution prevention Pollution Prevention – is defined Defined as practices and processes that reduce or eliminate the generation of pollutants Pollutants, in contrast to source control, treatment, or disposal.

"post-construction Post-Construction BMPs" – A subset of BMPs including source control and structural treatment Site Design, Source Control, and Treatment Control BMPs which detain, retain, filter or educate to prevent the release of pollutants Pollutants to surface waters during the final functional life of development.

POTW – [Publicly Owned Treatment Works] – Wastewater treatment facilities owned treatment works by a public agency.

Preserve Area – Chino-Corona Agricultural Preserve Area

Principal Permittee – Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District [RCFC&WCD].

Public Education Committee – A committee to be – Committee established by the Permittees pursuant to Section X.C. of this Order to provide oversight and guidance for the implementation of the public education program.

Rainy Season – October 1 through May 31st of each year.

RCFC&WCD – Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

"receiving water(s)" – The Receiving Water(s) – Waters of the U.S. that includes surface and ground waters.

Receiving Water(s) - The receiving waters within the Permit Area.

Receiving Water Limitations – Receiving Water Limitations are requirements[Requirements] included in this Order[the Orders] issued by the Regional Board [Boards] to assure that the regulated discharges do not violate water quality standards[Water Quality Standards] established in the Basin Plan[Plans] at the point of discharge to Waters of the U.S. Receiving Water Limitations are used to implement the requirement of CWA section 301(b)(1)(C) that NPDES permits must include any more stringent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards[Water Quality Standards].

Receiving Water Quality Objectives - Water quality objectives[– Water Quality Objectives] specified in the Basin Plan[Plans] for Receiving Waters.

[Region – The portion of the Santa Ana River watershed within Riverside County.]

Region - Santa Ana River Watershed

Regional Board -[–] California Regional Water Quality Control Board[, Santa Ana Region]

Riverside County – Territory within the geographical boundaries of the County.

ROWD [Report of Waste Discharge] – Application No. CAS 618033[for issuance or re-issuance of WDRs.]

San Jacinto Watershed Construction Activities Permit - Regional Board Order No. 01-34, adopted January 19, 2001

"sediment" Sediment – Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water. Sediment resulting from anthropogenic sources (i.e. human induced land disturbance activities) is considered a pollutant.[Pollutant.] This Order regulates only the discharges of sediment[Sediment] from anthropogenic sources and does not regulate naturally occurring sources of sediment. Sediment can [. Sediment may] destroy fish-nesting areas, clog animal habitats, and cloud waters so that sunlight does not reach aquatic plants.

SIC [Standard Industrial Code **Classification]** – Four digit industry code, as defined in Section VIII.B.1.a[by the US Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The SIC Code is used to identify if a facility requires coverage under the General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit].

Significant Redevelopment – Defined in Section VIII.B.1.a [of this Order. The addition or creation of 5,000, or more, square feet of impervious surface on an existing developed site. This includes, but is not limited to, construction of additional buildings and/or structures, extension of the existing footprint of a building, construction of impervious or compacted soil parking lots. Significant Redevelopment does not include routine maintenance activities that are conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, the original purpose of the constructed facility or emergency actions required to protect public health and safety.]

Site Design BMPs – Any project design feature that reduces the creation or severity of potential pollutant sources or reduces the alteration of the project site's natural flow regime.

Redevelopment projects that are undertaken to remove pollutant sources (such as existing surface parking lots and other impervious surfaces) or to reduce the need for new roads and other impervious surfaces (as compared to conventional or low-density new development) by incorporating higher densities and/or mixed land uses into the project design, are also considered site design BMPs

~~"source control~~ Source Control BMPs~~"~~ – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed to limit the contact between ~~pollutant~~Pollutant sources and storm water or authorized ~~non-storm water.~~Non-Storm Water. Examples include: activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, street sweeping, facility maintenance, detection and elimination of ~~illicit connections and illegal dumping~~IC/IDs, and other non-structural measures. Facility design (structural) examples include providing attached lids to trash containers, canopies for fueling islands, secondary containment, or roof or awning over material and trash storage areas to prevent direct contact between water and ~~pollutants. Additional examples are provided in Section 4 of Supplement A to the DAMP dated April 1996.~~Pollutants.

State Board – California Water Resources Control Board

~~"storm water"~~Storm Water – Runoff from urban, open space, and agricultural areas consisting only of those discharges that originate~~s~~ from precipitation events. Storm water is that portion of precipitation that flows across a surface to the MS4 or receiving waters. Examples of this phenomenon include: the water that flows off a building's roof when it rains (runoff from an impervious surface); the water that flows into streams when snow on the ground begins to melt (runoff from a semi-pervious surface); and the water that flows from a vegetated surface when rainfall is in excess of the rate at which it can infiltrate into the underlying soil (runoff from a pervious surface). During precipitation events in urban areas, rain water ~~picks~~may pick up and transports ~~pollutants~~Pollutants through storm water conveyance systems, and ultimately to Waters of the U.S.

Storm Water General Permits – General Permit-Industrial (State Board Order No. 97-03 DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001), General Permit-Construction (State Board Order No. 99-08 DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002), and General Permit-Small Linear Underground Projects (State Board Order No. 2003-0007-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000005).

Storm Water Ordinance – The Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Control Ordinances and ordinances addressing grading and erosion control adopted by each of the Co-Permittees.

~~"structural~~**Structural BMPs**~~"~~ – Physical facilities or controls ~~**which**~~that may include secondary containment, treatment measures, (e.g. first flush diversion, detention/retention basins, and oil/grease separators), run-off controls (e.g., grass swales, infiltration trenches/basins, etc.), and engineering and design modification of existing structures. ~~**Additional examples are provided in Section 4 of Supplement A to the Riverside County DAMP dated April 1996.**~~

Subdivision Map Act - Section 65000 et seq. of the California Government Code

~~**Supplement A** - Supplement A to the DAMP that is entitled "New Development Guidelines" and the attachment thereto entitled "Selection and Design of Storm Water Quality Controls."~~

SWPPP [Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan] – Plan to minimize and manage Pollutants to minimize Pollution from entering the MS4, identifying all potential sources of Pollution and describing planned practices to reduce Pollutants from discharging off the site.

TDS – Total dissolved solids.

Technical Committee – A ~~Permittee staff~~ committee ~~to direct~~ consisting of one or more representatives from each Permittee that provides technical direction on the development of the DAMP and ~~direct~~ the implementation of the overall Urban Runoff program ~~as described in the ROWD~~.

TMDL [Total Maximum Daily Load] – ~~TMDL is the maximum~~Maximum amount of a ~~pollutant~~Pollutant that can be discharged into a water body from all sources (point and non-point) and still maintain ~~water quality standards.~~Water Quality Standards. Under CWA Section 303(d), TMDLs must be developed for all water bodies that do not meet ~~water quality standards~~Water Quality Standards after application of technology-based controls.

~~"toxicity"~~Toxicity – Adverse responses of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies.

Treatment Control BMPs – Any engineered system designed and constructed to remove pollutants from urban runoff. Pollutant removal is achieved by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

TSS – Total suspended solids.

Uncontaminated Pumped Groundwater – Groundwater that meets the surface ~~water quality objectives~~Water Quality Objectives specified in the Basin Plan to which it is proposed to be discharged.

Urban Runoff – Urban Runoff includes those discharges from residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas within the Permit Area and excludes discharges from feedlots, dairies, farms, and open space. Urban Runoff discharges consist of storm water and non-storm water surface runoff from drainage sub-areas with various, often mixed, land uses within all of the hydrologic drainage areas that discharge into the Waters of the U.S. In addition to Urban Runoff, the MS4s regulated by this Order receive flows from agricultural activities, open space, state and federal properties and other non-urban land uses not under the control of the Permittees. The quality of the discharges from the MS4s varies considerably and is affected by, among other things, past and present land use activities, basin hydrology, geography and geology, season, the frequency and duration of storm events, and the presence of past or present illegal and allowed disposal practices and ~~illicit connections.~~Illicit Connections.

The Permittees lack legal jurisdiction over storm water discharges into their respective MS4s from agricultural activities, California and federal facilities, utilities and special districts, Native American tribal lands, wastewater management agencies and other point and non-point source discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the Regional Board. The Regional Board recognizes that the Permittees should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or

discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate pollutants Pollutants present in Urban Runoff are beyond the ability of the Permittees to eliminate. Examples of these include operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad wear, tire wear, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from agricultural activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geography.

USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

"waste" Waste – As defined in Water Code Section 13050(d), "waste Waste includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal."

Article 2 of CCR Title 23, Chapter 15 (Chapter 15) contains a waste classification system that applies to solid and semi-solid waste that cannot be discharged directly or indirectly to waters of the state and which therefore must be discharged to land for treatment, storage, or disposal in accordance with Chapter 15. There are four classifications of waste (listed in order of highest to lowest threat to water quality): hazardous waste, designated waste, non-hazardous solid waste, and inert waste.

Waste Discharge Requirements – As defined in Section 13374 of the California Water Code, the term "waste discharge requirementsWaste Discharge Requirements" is the equivalent of the term "permits" as used in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. The Regional Board usually reserves reference to the term "permit" to Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges to surface Waters of the U.S.

WLA – Waste Load Allocations

Water Code – California Water Code

Waters of the U.S. – Waters of the U.S. can be broadly defined as navigable surface waters and all tributary surface waters to navigable surface waters. Groundwater is not considered to be a Waters of the U.S. As defined in 40 CFR 122.2, the Waters of the U.S. are defined as: (a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands;" (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as Waters of the U.S. under this definition:; (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) The territorial seas; and (g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. Waters of the U.S. do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's

status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with the USEPA.

"water quality objectives"Water Quality Objectives – Numerical or narrative limits on constituents or characteristics of water designated to protect designated beneficial usesBeneficial Uses of the water [California Water Code Section 13050 (h)]. California's water quality objectivesWater Quality Objectives are established by the State/ and Regional Water Boards in the Water Quality Control Plans.
As stated in the Porter-Cologne requirements for discharge (California Water Code 13263): "(Waste discharge) requirements shall implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted, and shall take into consideration the beneficial usesBeneficial Uses to be protected, the water objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of Section 13241."

Numeric or narrative limits for pollutantsPollutants or characteristics of water designed to protect the beneficial usesBeneficial Uses of the water. In other words, a water quality objectiveWater Quality Objective is the maximum concentration of a pollutantPollutant that can exist in a Receiving Water receiving water and still generally ensure that the beneficial uses of the Receiving Water Beneficial Uses of the receiving water remain protected (i.e., not impaired). Since water quality objectivesWater Quality Objectives are designeddetermined specifically to protect the beneficial usesBeneficial Uses, when the objectives are violated the beneficial usesBeneficial Uses are, by definition, no longer protected and become impaired. This is a fundamental concept under the Porter-Cologne Act. Equally fundamental is Porter-Cologne's definition of pollution. A condition of pollution exists when the water quality needed to support designated beneficial uses has become unreasonably affected or impaired; in other words, when the water quality objectives have been violated. These underlying definitions (regarding beneficial use protection) are the reason why all waste discharge requirements implementing the federal NPDES regulations require compliance with water quality objectives. (Water quality objectivesWater Quality Objectives are also called water quality criteria in the CWA.)

"water quality standards" – are defined as theWater Quality Standards –The water quality goals of a waterbody (or a portion of the waterbody) designating beneficial uses (e.g., swimming, fishing, municipal drinking water supply, etc.,)Beneficial Uses to be made of the water and the water quality objectivesWater Quality Objectives or criteria necessary to protect those uses.

"watershed"Watershed – That geographical area which drains to a specified point on a watercourse, usually a confluence of streams or rivers (also known as drainage area, catchments, or river basin).

WDID [Waste Discharge Identification] – Identification number provided by the State when a Notice of Intent is filed.

WLA [Waste lLoad aAllocations] – Maximum quantity pollutants a discharger of waste is allowed to release into a particular waterway, as set by a regulatory authority. Discharge limits usually are required for each specific water quality criterion being, or expected to be, violated. Distribution or assignment of TMDL Pollutant loads to entities or sources for existing and future point sources.

WQMP – Water Quality Management Plan as discussed in Section ~~VIII.B.~~6 of the ~~Order~~DAMP.